

The Moses Grinter House
1420 South Seventy-eighth Street
Muncie, Delaware Township
Wyandotte County
Kansas

HABS No. KANS-17

HABS
KANS
105-MUNC
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction
120 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MOSES GRINTER HOUSE
1420 South Seventy-eighth Street
Muncie, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County
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Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hanson, 1420 South Seventy-eighth Street, Muncie, Kansas.

Present Occupant: Owner.

Present Use: Restaurant and residence.

Brief Statement of Significance: This house, at the site of a Government ferry, dates from Territorial times and incorporates interesting architectural details and a plan said to be based on a Kentucky design.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATIONA. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners:

Moses and Amie Grinter
Henry and Martha (Grinter) Kirby and children
Harry and Bernice Hanson (purchase, 1950)

2. Date of erection: October, 1857

(Kansas State Historical Society, The Kansas Historical Quarterly, Summer 1957, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Topeka, A Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas, n.s., p. 178)

3. Architect, builder, suppliers etc.:

The grandchildren stated that Moses Grinter designed the house himself. The design was said to have derived from that of a Kentucky house in which Grinter had lived. Moses Grinter and Delaware Indians made the brick in a kiln on the premises. They cut beams and joists of black walnut from a nearby forest. Some of the structural wooden members were of cottonwood, also from the nearby forest. Pine, which was said to have come from Montana was logged down the river to Leavenworth, where it was milled and then hauled to the building site by ox team. The pine was used for trim because walnut was considered too common. Carpenters came from St. Louis via the Missouri River to Westport. They worked for two years on the building. (per Mrs. Harry Hanson in an interview, June 20, 1958)

4. Original plans, construction etc.:
No original drawings have been located.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: None.
6. Important old views and references: No old views were located.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Moses Grinter arrived at Cantonment Leavenworth in 1828, where he served in the regular army. He was sent by Col. Leavenworth to establish a ferry across the Kansas (Kaw) River in 1831. This was the first Kansas River ferry and was known as Grinter's Ferry, Military Ferry, Secundine and Delaware Agency Crossing. He operated a trading post at the ferry landing and built a log cabin where he and his Delaware Indian wife lived. After a flood he built the present brick house in 1857. This house is said to be the oldest now standing in Wyandotte County. (per Mrs. Bernice Hanson, present owner, June 23, 1958 in an interview)

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

There may be documentary references to the Government ferry etc. in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. References to Moses Grinter might also be located in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Prepared by JO Noffsinger date 7/58

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character:

This building represents one of the better Territorial dwellings and has been preserved with few changes. It is well built and is embellished with decorative trim and an elaborate porch (probably a later addition).

2. Condition of Fabric: The building is in good condition structurally and otherwise and is being well maintained.

B. Technical Description of Exterior

1. Foundations: The foundations are of native limestone and are seven feet deep and twenty-four inches thick.
2. Wall construction: Bricks burned on the site and laid in common bond form the walls. The exterior walls are twenty-four inches thick on the first floor and sixteen inches thick on the second.

3. Porches, stoops, bulkheads etc.: The interior walls are eighteen inches thick on the first floor and fourteen inches thick on the second. On the south, covering the middle third of the house, a two-story wooden porch, embellished with dentils, brackets and decorated posts, runs up to a pediment. On the north a one-story wooden porch runs along the entire building and connects with the kitchen "ell" to form a "dog run."

4. Chimneys: Brick chimneys are built into the end walls.

5. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: Doors (panelled) and trim are original pine painted white. Pegged construction was used. The front door has side lights and transoms.
- b. Windows and shutters: The sash windows are original four paned, pegged wood with some original glass. The lintels and sills are of walnut.

6. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The structural frame is composed of walnut timbers pegged together. The roof is a standard pitched gable design covered with a composition covering (c. 1938).
- b. Cornice, eaves: Wooden construction using simple moldings.
- c. Dormers: None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors

1. Floor Plans:

This is a central hall plan. Two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor. The house has been converted into a restaurant by the present owners. The kitchen has been modernized but the fireplace has been preserved. The "dog run" (area between the kitchen "ell" and the main body of the house) has been closed off and temporary partitions mark off rest rooms and storage areas here. An unobtrusive apartment has been added under the house on the west side to serve as a residence for the present owners. (per Mrs. Harry Hanson in an interview, June 20, 1958)

2. Stairways:

The hall stairway has an unusual newel post; original rail is in walnut, but some balusters have been replaced.

3. Flooring: Pine floors, partly original, nailed through boards.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:
Hand-split laths (probably cottonwood) covered with plaster. Modern wallpaper has recently been applied.
5. Doorways and doors:
Original hand-carved pine pegged frames with hand-made trim. The four panel doors with simple molding are original.
6. Trim: Pine was used for the trim with a simple molding.
7. Hardware: Most of the hardware seems to be replacements.
8. Lighting: The original lighting is gone. There are modern electric fixtures (some in old chandeliers).
9. Heating: Fireplaces are in all of the main rooms and kitchen. Modern radiators.

Prepared by J. C. Noffsinger date 7/58

PART III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Site

1. General setting and orientation:
The front of the building faces S.E. towards the Kansas (Kaw) River, which is about three hundred yards away. The house sits on a small hill of gentle slope.
2. Enclosures: None.
3. Outbuildings:
No original outbuildings are left. There is a modern barn about one hundred yards to the west of the house.
4. Walks, driveways etc.:
A few flat stones lead from the parking lot on the north west to the rear door. A driveway of gravel leads to the parking lot on the west side.
5. Landscaping:
The lawn is well kept and there are a few trees on the site. A parking lot of gravel has been placed on the north west (rear) side of the house.

Prepared by J. C. Noffsinger date 7/58

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GRINTER PLACE

MUNCIE, WYANDOTTE CO, KANSAS



**A
HISTORICAL OUTLINE
OF
GRINTER PLACE
FROM
1825 to 1878**

Compiled by
HARRY E. HANSON

INTRODUCTION

The writer and his family purchased Grinter Place in April, 1950, from the granddaughters of Moses Grinter. It has since been operated by the family as a restaurant. Recently the restaurant was moved to another building on the premises, and the house opened as a museum. This arrangement has been the means of support and restoration, and has made it possible to keep the house open, and to share its historical interest with the public.

During our thirteen years of operation here, hundreds of interesting people from every state and from many foreign countries have come to dine and visit. We have been much impressed by the enthusiasm shown by these folks, and by their inquiries regarding the historical background of the old house, the site, and of the man (Moses Grinter) who built it.

With this interest in mind, we are pleased to present this booklet with the hope that it will contribute pleasure and historical knowledge for all who are interested in "Old Grinter Place," one of the oldest historic treasures in the state of Kansas.

This booklet is a condensation of historic information pertaining to this early settlement on the banks of the Kansas river here, in what is now the village of Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

It is the result of several years of research, and represents the first known attempt to bring together all available sources in a history of "Old Grinter Place," and this immediate vicinity.

Moses Grinter was the first white man to settle permanently in what is now Wyandotte County, Kansas, antedating some fifteen years the next appearance of white immigrants seeking a place to live. In his first fifteen years in the "wilderness," the only white persons Grinter saw were explorers, traders and soldiers.

It is intended here to assemble and record by sequence this very interesting and long forgotten story—a reminder of our heritage, a settlement most worthy of historic recognition and a tribute to the courage of Moses Grinter.

Old Grinter House is now operated as a museum. Artifacts and furniture have been added in an effort to preserve the traces of the past, and to restore the house to its original appearance, depicting Grinter's residence here during the 1850's.

Harry and Bernice Hanson.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer is indebted to the following persons, organizations, authors and historical works for information contained in this booklet:

The late Judge William McCamish

To my wife Bernice Hanson, for research and assembling of material.

To Robert W. Richmond, Kansas state archivist for his very competent and helpful advice in checking the material and assisting with its publication.

Members of Second, Third and Fourth generations of The Moses Grinter Family

Staff of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas

Daughters of the American Revolution, Northeast Kansas chapters

United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

General Services Administration, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Kansas Historical Collections and Quarterly

Martha B. Caldwell, *Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Manual Labor School*

W. E. Connelley, *History of Kansas*

Grant Harrington, *Historic Spots of Wyandotte County*

A. T. Andreas, *History of Kansas*

P. W. Morgan, *History of Wyandotte County*

Clara H. Hazelrigg, *History of Kansas*

Percival G. Lowe, *Five Years a Dragoon*

Francis Parkman, *The Oregon Trail*

Wyandotte Gazette and *Kansas City Star*

W. E. Connelley, editor, *William Walker and the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory*

The Annual Register of Indian Affairs Within the Indian (or Western) Territory, published by Isaac McCoy

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC INTEREST AT THIS SITE

1831 FIRST PERMANENT WHITE SETTLER IN WHAT IS NOW WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS

(One of the first permanent white settlers in Kansas)

1831 FIRST FERRY OPERATED ON THE KANSAS RIVER

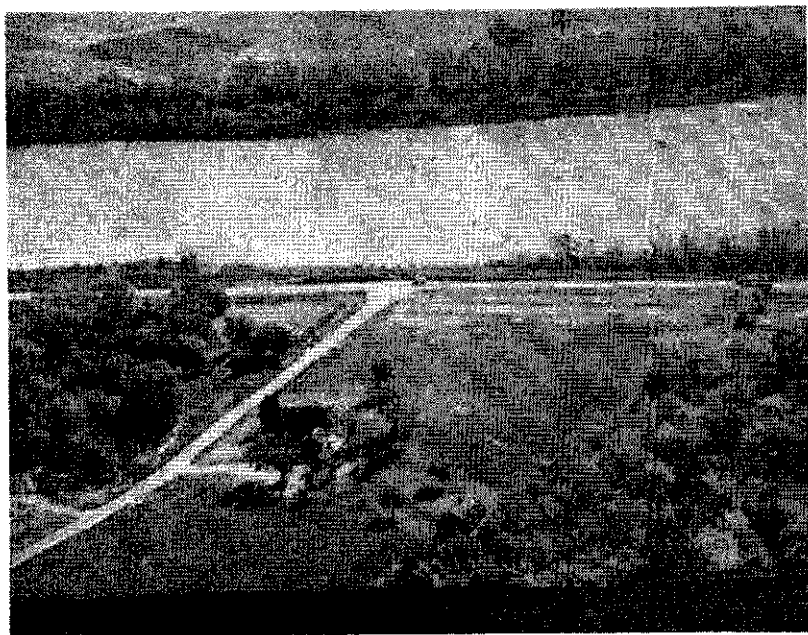
1833 FIRST GRIST AND SAWMILL IN OPERATION IN KANSAS

1850 FIRST POST OFFICE IN KANSAS
(Other than on military posts)

1855 DELAWARE INDIAN TRADING POST

1857 OLDEST HOUSE NOW STANDING IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS

(One of the oldest houses in Kansas, standing as it was erected, on its original site, and without alterations.)



OLD GRINTER HOUSE
(Down by the Riverside)

Airplane view in 1956 looking southeast showing the Kansas river, Kansas State Highway No. 32 (Kaw Drive) and Union Pacific R.R. tracks. Intersecting road leading to the house is 78th Street. The sites of the Ferry, the Post Office and the Delaware Indian Trading Post are included in this photograph. Location of the grist and sawmill was three-fourths mile down stream on Mill Creek. On the hill facing the river is Old Grinter House. There is a fine view of the river from every room in the house. The old Kansas Pacific R.R. tracks were located across the front yard about midway between the house and the river.



Plaque by
Daughters of the American Revolution
in memory of
MOSES GRINTER
contributing chapters
Capt. Jesse Leavenworth

Mission Hills
Shawnee
Tomahawk

Wyandotte
Betty Washington
Topeka

James Ross
Polly Ogden
John Haupt



OLD GRINTER CHAPEL
One quarter mile north of Grinter House
Founded by Moses Grinter
(Grinter family cemetery)

1825

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock it is estimated there were 200 Indian tribes in what is now the United States. For 250 years they were gradually pushed west by the frontier, resisting the white man's civilization. In 1825 the government determined to solve the Indian problem forever by removing all eastern tribes to "Waste Lands" west of the Missouri.

Treaties were signed and 28 tribes were assigned to eastern Kansas. This settlement here on the Kansas river was the home of the Indian agent and the center of activities on the old Delaware Reserve. A little east was the Wyandotte country; south were the Shawnees, Ottawas, Miamis, and Chippewas; north the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies.

SO LONG AS THE SUN SHINES AND WATER RUNS DOWN HILL, THEY WERE ASSURED THIS WOULD BE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Twenty-five years later, however, land hungry settlers forced new treaties whereby the tribes were sold out and removed to present Oklahoma.

There are now only three small Indian reserves in Kansas.¹

1827

This site began to take on historic significance with the establishment of a government "Military Ferry" across the Kansas river here, for the transportation of troops and supplies. Cantonment Leavenworth, located 22 miles to the northwest, was established in 1827 for the purpose of preserving peace among the hostile Indians, and to protect traders who, after Mexican independence from Spain was declared in 1821, were moving over the Santa Fe Trail in throngs.²

Through breaks in the hills ran trails, long familiar to Indians who seemed to have the uncanny instinct for selecting the easiest grades and shortest routes between two points. Improved by military authorities, several of these became continental thoroughfares, without which migrations to the "Gold Diggins" and other remote areas would have been far more difficult.

One such trail headed northwest from here over the hills and up on the prairies. It later became known as the northern end of the "Military Road" leading from Cantonment Leavenworth to Fort Scott, and was often called the Leavenworth Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, since it intersected the latter in Johnson county, and one fork became a part of the famous trade route.

1828

On the south bank of the Kansas river, about six miles by land west of the Missouri boundary, within the Shawnee reserve, the Chouteau brothers, in the autumn, built a new American Fur Co. trading house (a post of some prominence) known as Cyprian Chouteau's establishment, for the sale and exchange of goods among the Shawnee and Kansas In-

1. Kansas State Historical marker.

2. *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 28, p. 34. (Hereafter cited as KHQ).

dians. (The site seems to have been a mile or so north of present Turner, Kansas, Wyandotte county in Sec. 13, T. 11, R.24 E. about three miles northeast of Grinter Place.)

An 1830 trading license issued for its operation referred to the post's location as on the Kansas river about 12 miles from the mouth and later it was described as opposite the old half breed establishment on the Kansas, about 12 miles from the mouth. Frederick Chouteau (in 1880) was quoted as saying, "in 1828 and 1829 we built some trading houses (the 1829 post was Frederick's farther upstream) four or five miles (by land) above what was later Wyandotte, on the north side (i.e., south—he must have been misquoted) of the Kansas river." The houses built in 1828 in the fall were for trading with the Shawnees and Delawares.

An early confirmation that the post was on the south bank can be found in the January, 1830, annals entry of Prince Paul's visit there. Also Isaac McCoy's surveying party stopped there in August, 1830, and as Prince Paul had done, crossed the Kansas at that point to proceed to Cantonment Leavenworth.³

Cyprian Chouteau's post continued in operation until the mid 1850's. It was here that John C. Fremont completed preparations for his exploring trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1842.

1829

Delaware Indians were given land in Kansas, Sept. 24, 1829. Chief Anderson's party had established a settlement in present Wyandotte county several miles west of the Kaw's mouth. Many more Delawares had arrived by December 3, Agent Cummins wrote on that date.

Treaties of August 3, 1829 (with the Delawares of Sandusky river, Ohio), and of Sept 24, 1829 (with the Missouri Delawares), had implemented the land cessions and the removal of these Indians. The latter treaty had described the Delaware's reserve and had specified, additionally, "an outlet" to western hunting grounds. Also by its terms the government agreed to provide assistance in moving; farming utensils and tools and to build houses; a year's provisions after removal; a grist and sawmill (within two years); an annuity increase from \$4000 to \$5000; and 36 sections of the relinquished Missouri lands were to be set aside to provide funds to educate Delaware children.

On September 22, 1831, Chief Anderson wrote the Secretary of War: "I inform you that nearly all our nation are on the land that the government has laid off for us. We are well pleased with our present situation. The land is good and also the wood and water, but the game is very scarce."⁴

According to Johnston Lykins, a Baptist missionary, this site was also referred to as Anderson's town on the Kansas river.⁵

1830

The Delawares began to come to Kansas in 1829, settling mostly in what is now western Wyandotte and eastern Leavenworth counties. Their new reservation not only embraced the land between the Missouri river

3. KHQ. Vol. 28, p. 45.

4. KHQ. Vol. 28, p. 177.

5. KHQ. Vol. 28, p. 191.

and the Kaw, but stretched across Kansas to the buffalo country. They originally came from Ohio and brought with them a knowledge of agriculture, and many habits of industry. They opened farms, built houses and cut roads along the ridges and divides; erected a frame church at what is now the village of White Church. The population of the Delaware tribe when it first settled in Kansas was about 1000. It later was reduced to 800. This was due to contact with wilder tribes who were as hostile to the short haired Indians as they were to the whites. Still the Delawares would venture out hunting the buffalo and beaver, to be inevitably overcome and destroyed. The government finally forbade them from leaving the reservation.

The Delaware agency building or home of the Indian agent and the place where the government payments to the tribe were made, was built in what is now described as the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T.11, Range 24E. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the present Stony Point South school house. This located it about one mile north of Grinter House. The agency building was built of oak logs, hewn and duck billed at the corners and chinked with stone between the logs. The main part was approximately 20x30 feet and was divided into two rooms. There was an ell, approximately 12x15 feet. A fireplace was built in one end of the main structure connecting with a stone chimney at the end of the building. An outside stairway rested on the chimney and formed an entrance to the low loft under the roof. It was covered with shaved shingles. There is no record as to when the building was built. The Delaware activities settled in the neighborhood of Grinter's Ferry or Delaware Crossing, as it was frequently called. The Delawares did not seem to have settled at all at the east end of their reservation, so none of them had to be dispossessed when in 1843 they sold 39 sections between the two rivers to the Wyandottes.

When the Delawares moved to Oklahoma in 1867, and the building ceased to be used as an agency, it came into the possession of a man named Aiken, who sided the building and used it as a residence. It was still standing in 1934. It has since been torn down and a part of the logs are now the walls of a log house built on the farm of Alden Miller, located about one mile west of Grinter House. It was probably one of the oldest structures on Kansas soil.⁶

In November, the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Rev. Alexander McAlister (Methodists from Missouri), visited the Shawnee Indians and obtained the permission of Fish's (William Jackson's) band to begin a mission among them. It is said that by December 1st the Rev. Thomas Johnson (age 28) and his bride Sarah T. Davis Johnson (age 20) were established at the chosen site—a wooded bluff, not far from the Chouteau brothers' Kansas river American Fur Co. post. By present day description, this first Shawnee Methodist Mission's location was three-fourths of a mile southeast of Turner, Kansas, in Wyandotte County on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24, T. 11, R 24 E.⁷

This location is about three miles east of Grinter Place.

6. Harrington, *Historic Spots of Wyandotte County*, p. 28. (Hereafter cited as Harrington.)

7. *KHQ*, Vol. 28, p. 178.

1831

On January 13th, 1831, Richard W. Cummins (Shawnee Indian Agent) wrote that "Mr. Johnson is at this time making arrangements, and I think shortly after the winter breaks, will have the school in operation."

In 1839 the site in present Wyandotte County was abandoned for another near the Missouri line, in what is now Johnson County, where an enlarged Indian Manual Labor school was built—a school which was in operation till 1862.⁸



THE DELAWARE AGENCY BUILDING

Probably built in the early thirties, of hewn logs and years later covered with clapboards, the agency stood one mile north of Grinter Place and one-fourth mile southeast of present Stony Point South school house. It was still standing in 1934 and was believed to be one of the first structures built in Kansas territory.

The Delaware Methodist Mission was located near Stony Point South school site about one mile north of Grinter Place. The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to establish missions among the emigrant tribes in Kansas. The first mission was established in 1830, among the Shawnees, on the south side of the Kansas river near the present site of Turner, Kansas. Very soon afterwards another mission was established on the north side of the river, among the Delawares. According to the *Register of Indian Affairs*, published by Isaac McCoy in 1835, this mission was begun in 1831. Methodist missionaries in the Indian country at this time were the Johnson brothers, Thomas and William, whose assignment for the year 1831 was to the Kansas missions.

8. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 178.

Some accounts credit the beginning of the Delaware mission to Thomas, and others to William, but both names are carried in the list of "Apostles," on the memorial window of "White Church," the church which grew out of this missionary work and which stands today as the sole survivor of missionary work among the Delawares.⁹

THE EARLIEST FERRY established on the Kansas river was located about eight and one half miles west of the Kansas-Missouri boundary.¹⁰



A rope ferry similar to that operated by Moses Grinter, where the river current furnishes the motive power. The boatman controls direction of movement, by winching the cables with a windlass, to hold the boat at different angles, so that the current of the river pushes it across.

Subsequent development of the Military Road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott in the early 1840's brought increased use of Grinter's Ferry (sometimes referred to as Delaware Crossing; later as Military Crossing; still later as Secondine Crossing). Also, a good many immigrants to Oregon and California crossed the Kansas by way of this ferry in the 1840's and early 1850's.¹¹

In January, 1831, Moses R. Grinter began operating a Kansas river ferry, from a site on the north bank within the Delaware reserve. (This

9. Harrington, p. 55.

10. KHQ, Vol. 2, p. 264.

11. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 181.

was three miles above and across the river from the Choureaux's Trading Post and the newly founded Shawnee Methodist Mission, in what is now Wyandotte township, Wyandotte County, on the NW ¼ of Sec. 28, T. 11 R. 24 E.)

According to one account young Grinter arrived in present Kansas in 1828, as a soldier at Cantonment Leavenworth; he was "appointed" by the government in January, 1831, to run a ferry. This suggests an arrangement between Cantonment Leavenworth officials and the Delawares for travel through the Indian lands, and transportation across the Kansas river.

The first records located for this ferry consist of James Kennerly's May, 1833, list of expenditures in conducting Kickapoo immigrants to their reserve above Fort Leavenworth: Moses R. Grinter, for ferriage of Indians, four wagons and baggage, across the Kansas river (the amount of \$38.75) and Moses Grinter for ferriage of 5 wagons and teams across the Kansas river (the amount of \$9.25).

In a July 22, 1833, letter the Rev. Isaac McCoy wrote of a cholera threat which so alarmed the Delawares that they removed their ferry boat to prevent travelers from crossing to them.

In a July 29, 1833 letter, the Rev. W. D. Smith mentioned that there was on the Kansas, about 12 miles from the Missouri and two miles from a Shawnee village, "a tolerable good ferry, at which the mail crosses once every week going and returning between the Shawnee Agency and Cantonment Leavenworth."¹²

Moses Grinter made his home in the adjoining section on the north, Sec. 21, T. 11, R. 24 E., where he built a log house. In 1836 he married Anna Marshall, a Delaware woman, and raised a family of ten children. In 1857 he built a substantial brick house about ¼ miles north of the ferry. By common consent he is awarded the distinction of being the first permanent white settler in what is now Wyandotte County, Kansas.

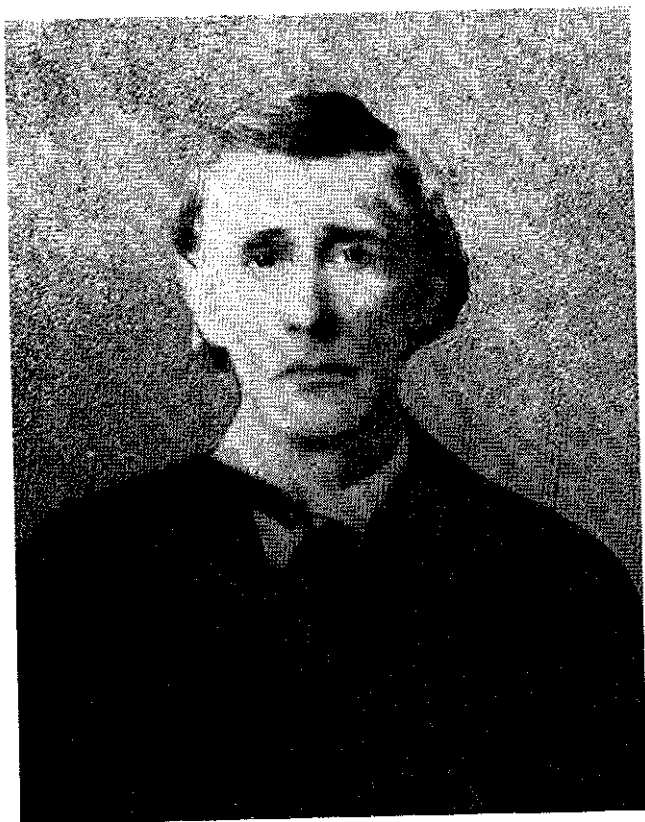
Up to the year 1842 the ferry was reached from both the north and the south by Indian trails, but in that year the government laid out and established a military road from Cantonment Leavenworth on the north, across the Kansas river at Grinter's ferry and on to Fort Scott. The ferry was there eleven years before the road was surveyed.

The entry to the ferry from the north is now known as 78th street. To reach the site of the old ferry follow Kansas State Highway No. 32 about one mile west of the village of Muncie to its junction with 78th street. The ferry site is just below this junction. Up the hill and about ¼ mile on the west side of 78th street stands the old brick Grinter house.

The blacksmith shop and the stores were on the west side of the ravine. On the other side of the ravine was the Indian village of Secondine (sometimes spelled Secondyne).

Frequent references are found to this ferry in the early day records and the correspondence of individual travelers. In 1864 the Kansas Pacific R.R. established a station at Secondine. When a later survey was

12. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 180.



MOSES R. GRINTER

Moses R. Grinter was born March 12, 1809, in Logan County, Kentucky, died June 12, 1878, at Grinter House, overlooking the ferry he had established 47 years before. Grinter came to Cantonment Leavenworth at the age of 19 years. He established the first ferry on the Kansas river in January of 1831. He was the first permanent white settler in Wyandotte County, Kansas.



ANNA MARSHALL GRINTER

Anna Grinter, wife of Moses Grinter, was born January 8, 1820, in Miami County, Ohio and died June 28, 1905, at Grinter House. Her father was an Indian trader, a white man. Her mother was a Delaware. She came here with part of the tribe in 1832, at the age of 12. In 1836, she was married to Grinter, and lived at Grinter Place 73 years.

made and the road bed moved down nearer the river, Secondine was abandoned and the station of Muncie was established approximately one mile farther east.

When the lands sold by the Delawares to the Wyandottes were surveyed in 1844, the east line of the diminished Delaware reservation fell just a short distance east of the Grinter ferry, leaving the ferry and the village of Secondine in Delaware territory.¹³

GRINTER FAMILY HISTORY

The grandfather of Moses Grinter was John Grinter, born in the year 1755 at sea. He was placed on the doorstep of one of the houses in Jamestown, Virginia. His parents both had died and were buried at sea.

Young John Grinter grew to manhood in Jamestown and joined the colonial army at the start of the Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the battle of Brandywine and lay all night on the battlefield with a British spear in his hip. He recovered from his wound and served out his enlistment in the army.

After the war, he moved to Kentucky, but would return often to Virginia, making the trip by horseback.

John Grinter married Elizabeth Hill, who was born in 1756.

John Grinter died May 27, 1831, at the age of 76. His wife died August 17, 1830, age 74 years. These dates are on tombstones at old Smith's Graveyard in Logan County, Kentucky.

In the archives of the State Museum at Richmond, Virginia, is the following record relating to John Grinter:

I do hereby certify that John Grinter, Sergt., in Col. Gists detachment of Virginia line has served the full time for which he enlisted and is hereby discharged from the service, that he has received his pay in Continental money up to the last day of November 1799, since which he has received only two dollars in specie, from the D. Comisy. Gen., of provisions in Charleston.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg, this the 25th day of July 1781.

John Gillison, Cap.Com.

D. Stephenson, Majr.

* * *

Prince Edward, May 1783.

I do hereby certify that John Grinter enlisted himself with me August 1, 1777, for to serve in the 12th Virga. Regt. and was advanced to Sergeant the first of Dec. 1779.

Hezekiah Morton, Capt.

8th. Virga. Regt.

* * *

I do hereby authorize and empower Ezekial Parks to receive my land warrant as directed by my discharge.

Given under my hand this 8th. of March 1784.

John Grinter

13. Harrington, p. 51.

The father of Moses Grinter was Frank Grinter.

Frank Grinter and Susannah Reid were married in Kentucky and were the parents of Moses R. and James C. Grinter, who came to Kansas.

Moses R. Grinter was born March 12, 1809, in Logan County, Kentucky. He died at Grinter Place, June 12, 1878.

Moses Grinter and Anna Marshall, a Delaware woman, were married in 1836.

Anna Marshall was born in Miami County, Ohio, on Jan. 8, 1820, and died at Grinter House on June 28, 1905. Anna Marshall's father was a fur trader among the Delawares, and her mother was a Delaware woman, a relative of Capt. Ketchum, a Methodist minister and a chief of the Delaware Nation. There were ten children born to Moses and Anna Grinter.

Anna Grinter was proud of the fact that she was an Indian. Her last audible prayer was in the musical Delaware language. She was converted and united with the Methodist Church in childhood and for more than 70 years lived a consistent Christian life. In the separation troubles of the church in 1845, she adhered to the southern branch, in which she spent the remainder of her life.

Moses and Anna are buried in the cemetery at Grinter's Chapel, where they held their membership for many years. Grinter's Chapel is located about ¼ mile north of Grinter House.

James C. Grinter, the younger brother of Moses Grinter, was born June 3, 1828, in Logan County, Kentucky, and died at his home in Perry, Kansas, in 1893.

James Grinter was married to Rosanna Marshall, sister of Anna Grinter. Twelve children were born to this union.

Some accounts say that James Grinter resided about two miles west of Grinter House and assisted as ferryman from late 1849 to 1855.

Henry Tiblow, interpreter for the Delaware tribe married a third Delaware Indian sister, Pollyanna Marshall. According to government maps Henry Tiblow had a place about three miles west of Grinter House. Tiblow also operated a ferry and the town of Bonner Springs was once called Tiblow.

During the past 13 years while serving the public at Grinter House we have enjoyed friendly historical conversation with many persons. The setting and nature of the place just naturally invite folks to inquire of the history here. Unfortunately, it seems this colorful history has been dormant and neglected for so many years that few of the present generation are familiar with this interesting story. Little has been accomplished by our friendly conversations, because most of the information is mere hearsay.

We are much impressed with this significant history and in our search for authentic information we have been gratified to find much of this material in the archives of the Kansas State Historical Society, at Topeka, Kansas.

We have had the privilege of talking with only two very elderly persons who knew Moses Grinter before his death. They were:

Mrs. Mary Colley, Perry, Kansas.

Judge William McCamish, Kansas City, Kansas.

Mrs. Colley (born 1857, died 1954) was a niece of Moses Grinter (daughter of James C. Grinter) who lived to be 97 years of age. She was a delightful old person with a keen memory, and said this about "Uncle Mose" as she called him:

"Uncle Mose was a dear kind man. I loved to visit with him and Aunt Annie, and my cousins. One time I was a flower girl in one of my cousin's wedding party, and came down the stairway throwing flower petals ahead of the bride. Uncle Mose loved having company and we would sit about the fireside eating lovely apples he raised. I would sit on one knee and his daughter Martha sat on the other knee, we were the same age. We would listen to his stories of the ferry crossings. You know, my Uncle was quite a horticulturist. He grafted fruit trees, and had a beautiful orchard in the field south of the house."

Judge William McCamish, a Judge of the Wyandotte County District Court for twenty years, who served twice as Assistant Attorney General of Kansas, and who died in 1959 at the age of 96, knew Moses Grinter.

Judge McCamish a native of Kansas, was born Aug. 12, 1863, near Council Grove, in Morris County. He came to Wyandotte county with his parents, William Henry and Mary Wells McCamish, in 1868 at the age of five years. The family settled on an adjoining farm east of Grinter Place. The site was known as Secondine, named after a Delaware Indian Chief.

In a talk before the Wyandotte County Historical Society's meeting held here at Grinter House on July 2, 1951, Judge McCamish stated that as a boy from five to fifteen years of age, he was a neighbor of Moses Grinter and enjoyed to visit with him. He knew Grinter as a kind hearted man who seldom if ever refused to permit a person, whether friend or stranger to spend the night in his house. He said Grinter was instrumental in the building of the "Old Grinter Chapel," a landmark and a place where community basket dinners had been held for many years. Judge McCamish also said it was a custom for Grinter to blow a large horn on each Wednesday evening to call the people of the community together for prayer. Even if no one came Grinter prayed alone with his family.

The Rev. Nathan Scarritt (Principal of Western Academy from 1848 to 1851—the Academy was a Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School) in an unpublished manuscript says:

"A better little body of Christians would be hard to find among any people than is gathered by our faithful missionaries, Moses Grinter and family, the Ketchums and others were the SALT OF THE EARTH."

In summing up the accomplishments of Moses Grinter, it would seem that he has been historically neglected, possibly because he was content to live a quiet life, serving his fellowman. He is not mentioned as a colorful character who rode the trail of bloodshed and strife; but rather,

each day he contributed much toward the development of the frontier, by his patient, courageous and friendly labor among the Indians and travelers who passed his way.

1832

The history of the Delawares is intimately connected with that of the Shawnees. Their reservation originally extended from the mouth of the Kansas river westward to the Kaw reservation and embraced 2,208,000 acres. It was on the north side of the Kansas river, a very fertile section, and embraced Wyandotte, practically all of Leavenworth and Jefferson and portions of Shawnee and Jackson counties. Their reservation fronted on the Missouri river, from the mouth of the Kansas river to Fort Leavenworth. In numbers they did not differ greatly from the Shawnees.

The Delaware lands were mostly fine prairie interspersed with good timber. Their lands were considered the most valuable of all the territory occupied by the Indian tribes.

Though the Delawares were considerably advanced in agriculture, they had but little literary culture. They were an energetic and enterprising people.

The mission among the Delawares was opened in 1831. The Rev. Wm. Johnson and the Rev. Thos. B. Markham, having been appointed to take charge of the mission and school. The first report of membership was made the following year, five whites and twenty-seven Indians. The report of the missionary society for 1834 contains the following: "Delaware, a gracious work of religion; forty church members, several of whom officiate as exhorters, regular in attendance at preaching and other means of grace. The school has twenty-four native children, who are learning well. In the Sabbath school, conducted by three teachers and one superintendent, are fourteen male and ten female scholars. The children are catechized in the duties and doctrines of christianity."

The highest membership reported for any one year was 108 in 1844. In educational matters the Delawares did not make as commendable progress as some of the other tribes. In Feb., 1844, an agreement was made with the superintendent, J. C. Berryman, by which the Delawares devoted all of their school funds for the education of their children at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, for a term of ten years. The indifference of the Delawares in the matter of sending their children to the school was later a great disappointment to Superintendent Rev. Thomas Johnson.¹⁴

The first church erected was in 1832. The church was about forty by sixty feet, the frame of walnut, and stood on the high divide on the site of the present community of White Clurch, facing east. The church was frame and painted white, thus giving the settlement its name. It was about the center of Wyandotte county, and some eight miles west of Kansas City, Kansas. It was destroyed by a tornado in May, 1886. A stone memorial church was erected on the same site.

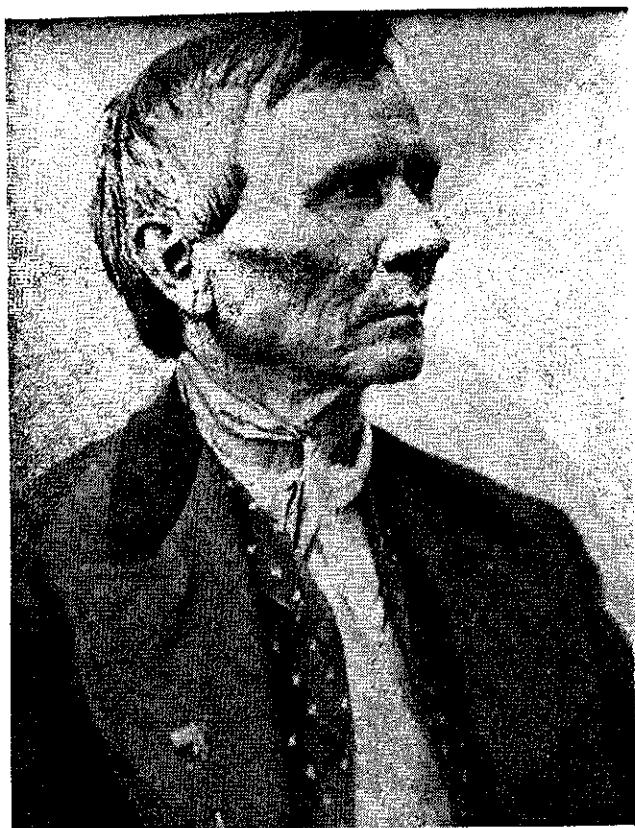
14. Kansas Historical Collections. Vol. 9, p. 203. (Hereafter cited KHC.)



REV. JAMES KETCHUM
(KOCK-KOCKQUAS)
1819-1896

Chief of the Delaware Nation and Methodist preacher at White Church. He was one of the signers of the treaty for the removal of the tribe from Kansas, and went with the tribe to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1868.

He was considered one of the most eloquent orators in the Delaware tribe. When the Methodist church divided in 1845, James Ketchum adhered to the southern branch of the church.



BLACK BEAVER

Black Beaver, a Delaware, was one of the most famous of Bent's hunters and guides. Black Beaver was a resident of the Delaware reserve here, and frequent reference is made in the trading post journal kept by Moses Grinter of his transactions here at Grinter Crossing. Black Beaver's ability to communicate with the different tribes was due to his knowledge of the sign language, which was universally understood by all of the Indians of the Plains.

Black Beaver was one of the Delaware Indian delegates to Washington in 1867, the time of the removal of the tribe to Indian Territory.

In the separation troubles of 1845, the Delawares went with their church into the southern branch. The Methodist Episcopal Church South had a society at White Church for many years. In the early days a log parsonage was erected, a camp ground was laid out, and camp meetings were held here for many years.

The following is an abstract from the report of Thos. Mosely, Jr., Indian agent for the year 1851: "In the tribe (Delawares) I find only one school. Report of Rev. Pratt says this missionary deserves great praise for the management and conducting of this school, whose benefirs are so valuable to the Delaware tribe.

"From my experience among the Indians which has been for years I am of the opinion, that with the less civilized, Indian schools should be scattered about in all the strong bands of the tribe. This would afford the parents an opportunity to often visit them. The Indians are remarkably fond of their children, and it is a difficult matter to get them to send them far from home.

"The Delawares have disposed of their education fund for several years yet to come it being vested in the Shawnee Mission School. They have (for some cause not correctly known to me) refused to send their children to the Shawnee Mission School, which their fund sustains, for the space of a year. I feel in great hope that with my aid, the Shawnee Mission superintendent will be able to get back to his school some twenty or thirty Delaware children."¹⁵

The interpreters for the northern branch of the church were Isaac Journeycake, Paschal Fish and Charles Ketchum. Those for the southern branch were James Ketchum, Jacob Ketchum and Ben Love. Henry Tiblow was the United States interpreter.

The Delaware Baptist Mission was established in 1832 by the Rev. Charles E. Wilson, who had been appointed by the Baptist Board of Missions. The location of the old mission was given by McCoy to Indian agent Cummins, as north of the Kansas river at Nah-Co-Muds village which was a little north and west of the business part of Edwardsville, Kansas, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T11, R. 23 E. It is less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the present highway No. 32 between Edwardsville and Bonner Springs, Kansas.

The exact spot where the mission building stood was located by Roy Williams who now owns the place. The road out of Edwardsville to the north soon makes a sharp turn to the west. In an interview with Williams in 1934, he pointed out the spot just north of the road and west of this turn. "When I came here," he said, "there was the remains of the old foundation here and Major Pratt once told me that it was here that he got the logs for his Mission." (These logs were used in the erection of the second Delaware Baptist Mission moved after the flood of 1844, north-west to Sec. 10, T 11, R 23 E., Wyandotte County. This mission functioned until 1867; later known as the Pratt Mission.)¹⁶

William Anderson, aged head Chief of the Delaware Nation, died in the latter part of September at his home on the Delaware reserve, present Wyandotte County. He had been a Kansas resident less than a year.

15. KHC, Vol. 9, p. 203.

16. Harrington, p. 80.

Though Anderson had some white blood, according to missionary Johnston Lykins, he had "shewed" but little disposition to embrace the white man's manners and customs. He made mention of his four sons, Captains Shounak (Shawnock), Pushkies, Sacaoxy (Saroxie), and Secondyan (Secondine.) Secondine and his village were here at Grinter Ferry or Delaware Crossing.¹⁷

1833

October 9, 1833—to John O. Agnew and to J. H. Flournoy & Co. licenses were issued permitting them to trade with the Delaware on the Delaware reserve: "A bluff on the north side of the Kansas river, near the mouth of the second creek (present Mill Creek) which empties into that river, where the Delaware blacksmith now lives," (present Wyandotte county). The place is further identified by J. T. Irving's account of August, 1833: "Crossing the Kansas at Grinter's Ferry, we embarked and galloped up the bank. On the top of the hill was a large log house, inhabited by the blacksmith of the Delaware Indians."

J. T. Irving was a nephew of the noted American author, Washington Irving.¹⁸

By July, if not earlier, the Delaware saw and grist mill, provided by the government under terms of the Oct. 26, 1832 treaty, was in operation. IT WAS THE FIRST SUCH MILL IN KANSAS.

Construction probably had been started early in the spring. The first known reference to its being in use is in a July 29, 1833, letter by a Kansas visitor, the Rev. W. D. Smith, who wrote, "They, the Delawares, have also a good grist mill and saw mill in operation."

William Barnes was appointed miller at a salary of \$500 per year. He was still in charge in 1836.¹⁹

1834

Jotham Meeker, then residing at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in present Johnson County, said in his diary, "Nov. 6, 1834, take load of corn to Delaware mill. Nov. 24, 1834. Return home from Delaware reserve and bring meal from the Delaware Mill."

Jotham Meeker's diary in the mid-1850's shows the Delaware mill site on the original land plat to be Sec. 21, T 11, R 24 E.²⁰

The Delaware mill site was about three-fourths of a mile east of Grinter Place, at the edge of present Muncie, Kansas.

1835

Two French tourists, Louis Richard Cortambert, and a younger man, Laurent, arrived at Independence, Mo., by steamboat around mid-year, with a notion to camp on a Missouri river bluff in Indian country. They hired a wagon and a driver and took the road to Fort Leavenworth. After crossing the Kansas at "Ferrytown, petit village d'Indiens," (Delaware or Grinter Ferry), they met a government agent (Cummins) whose warn-

17. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 189.

18. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 338.

19. KHQ, Vol. 28, p. 331.

20. Idem.

ings of danger and difficulties caused them to reconsider and return to Missouri.²¹

On August 12, 1835, Col. Henry Dodge and his (first) U.S. Dragoon Command left camp below Bent's Fort and began the homeward march, down the Arkansas, to Fort Leavenworth. Lt. G. P. Kingsbury's journal states the Dragoons passed "Round and Elm Groves" on the 15th, then proceeded northwardly to Grinter's or Delaware Crossing of the Kansas. Using both flat boat and pirogue, the command crossed by early evening, making camp in a lot at Robert Dunlap's (the Delaware blacksmith), only 22 miles from home. On September 16, Col. Dodge and his Dragoons returned to Fort Leavenworth, after an absence of three and one-half months, and a journey of about 1645 miles."²²

Some Presbyterian missionaries were visiting in Fort Leavenworth on July 3, 1835, and walked down to the Delaware Mission twenty-three miles distant: "Our route lay through the prairie most of the way. Had some fine views of the prairie country. On our arrival we introduced ourselves to the Methodist brother, missionary at this station. He had commenced his labors with the Delawares five or six months previous to our visit. He has a school of about twenty scholars. A church has been gathered among these people by the Methodist, and another by the Baptist. The Baptist teacher among the Delawares we did not see on our visit.

"The Delawares have a good country—many of them good log houses and corn fields—cattle and horses and would seem to be in a fair way to improve, were it not for whiskey—the deadliest enemy to Indian improvement. Some of them do not use this intoxicating poison and improve rapidly. How the Indians get their whiskey, right in the face of the severe laws of the United States against selling it to them, others know better than I do.

On July 4, 1835, crossed the Kansas and proceeded to the Shawnee Methodist Mission five miles distant."²³

1837

MUNSEE INDIANS

Munsee Indians or Christian Indians—Delaware Moravian Mission. In 1837 some of the Munsees at Fairfield, Canada, decided to return to the United States. With one of their Missionaries, Volger, they tarried with the Stockbridges for a while, then crossing Wisconsin, they descended the Mississippi, crossed the state of Missouri, arriving at Westport Landing on the 29th of October, 1837. By invitation of the Delawares they located on the Delaware lands at what is now Muncie, Kansas.

The Rev. Joseph Romig wrote: "Missionary Volger soon returned to Canada and other missionaries took his place, but I cannot give their order or all of their names. Among these were Rev. Micksch, Lukenbach, H. Backman, G. F. Oehler and D. Z. Smith. The station at Muncie in church records is always called Westfield. There is an Indian cemetery there,

21. KHC, Vol. 28, p. 508.

22. KHC, Vol. 28, p. 510.

23. KHC, Vol. 14, p. 587.

where lies buried Mrs. G. F. Oehler and probably Micksch. Last Sept. (1909) an aged Munsee went there and located and identified Mrs. Oehler's grave. My information in the main is correct. I had the church records, nor the diary, dating back to 1738, with entries by Ziesberger himself. But a few years ago I sent the three books to the Moravian Historical Society, at Bethlehem, Pa."

R. W. Cummins, Indian agent at Fort Leavenworth in his annual report for September, 1840, says:

"Those Munsees who immigrated last fall at the same time and with the Stockbridges and those that came about two years previous (1837) in all about 138 persons are located among the Delawares, near the mouth of the Kaw river, on a beautiful rich tract of country, with fine timber and water. These people came here poor and remain poor. Many of them appear to be industrious, but have little or nothing to work with, and no means to purchase. The most of them have managed to raise corn and vegetables sufficient to subsist on until the new crop comes in. Many of them have labored for the white people this season, and made good hands in the harvest fields and elsewhere, and have made money in this way."

Major Cummins mentions in 1842, that "the Munsees have built comfortable little cabins and made small farms—and this year raised a plenty of Indian corn, pumpkins, potatoes, beans, cabbage and other vegetables for a subsistence, and have also procured some milch cows and hogs."

Supt. Harvey in 1845 reports that: "The Munsees have a Missionary and a teacher among them, supported by the Moravian Missionary Society. They have sustained a severe loss during this year by the death of the Rev. Micksch who has been for sometime among them. Mr. Micksch was remarkable for his piety and simplicity of manner. He was a teacher not only of religion and letters, but his time was devoted to the general improvement of the Indians. He taught them to build and plant; indeed he was a father, and his excellent wife a mother, in the practice of everything that was calculated to advance their temporal and spiritual interests."

Major Cummins also reports at some length in 1845: "The Christian Indians are a small band of mixed Indians, Munsees and a few Delawares. They number 208 and are located on the Delaware land, on the north bank of the Kansas river, eight or ten miles above its junction. The Missionary Society of the Moravians has established a Mission among them, and most of the Indians are members of the Society, and to it belongs the credit of civilizing and Christianizing and educating many of them."

In 1847 Major Cummins again says: "The Munsees are doing well, becoming more and more civilized and better agriculturists every year. This year they have raised an abundance of corn. The Moravian school Superintendent has not yet reported to me, and I have not had it in my power to visit the school. It has heretofore done well, and I have no doubt has this year."

The Wyandottes had immigrated to Kansas in July, 1843, and had purchased land of the Delawares, in the forks of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, which included the land occupied by the Munsee Indians.

Thomas Mosely, their agent, in his report of 1852, states: "The Munsees are yet residing on the lands of the Wyandottes, as they have done for the last six or eight years, but the Wyandottes have given them recently to understand that they must leave during the ensuing fall and winter. No annuity has been paid to these Indians since my agency of their affairs. The \$400 I received in October last of them, as annuity, I was instructed to withhold until ordered to pay it over, and the funds are now in my possession.

These Indians are in a rather destitute condition as regards a home. It would be a great act of kindness on the part of the government to assign to them a home that they could call their own."²⁴

There is but one of the old Munsees now living, Ignatius Caleb, now 74 years born in 1836. A few years ago Sebilla Elliott died at the age of ninety one."²⁴

In the history of Jackson County, Missouri, published in 1881, there is a statement that in 1855, Isaiah Walker lived in the old Moravian Mission house built for the Stockbridge Indians at Muncie town. The Stockbridges never lived at Muncie, but were domiciled near Leavenworth. On the government maps of the 1855 survey there is an irregular tract of 59.8 acres, lying partly in Section 14 and partly in Section 15 of Township 11, R.24 E. which is marked as "Isaiah Walker's Field." This is about a mile and a half northeast of present Muncie railroad station. This is doubtless the site of the Moravian Mission.

The church records are said to be in Bethlehem, Pa., and were they available they might throw some light upon the site and history of "The Lost Mission."²⁵

The present location of "Isaiah Walker's field" would be about 1/4 mile north of Kansas highway No. 32, at about 65th street.

1841

Around the middle of August the Delawares' blacksmith shop (just north of the Grinter crossing of the Kansas river, on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road) burned, and nearly all the tools were destroyed.²⁶

1842

In 1842, by Indian department authorization, the Delawares' blacksmith shop was rebuilt at a cost of \$140, and the sum of \$75 was provided for replacement tools.²⁷

1843

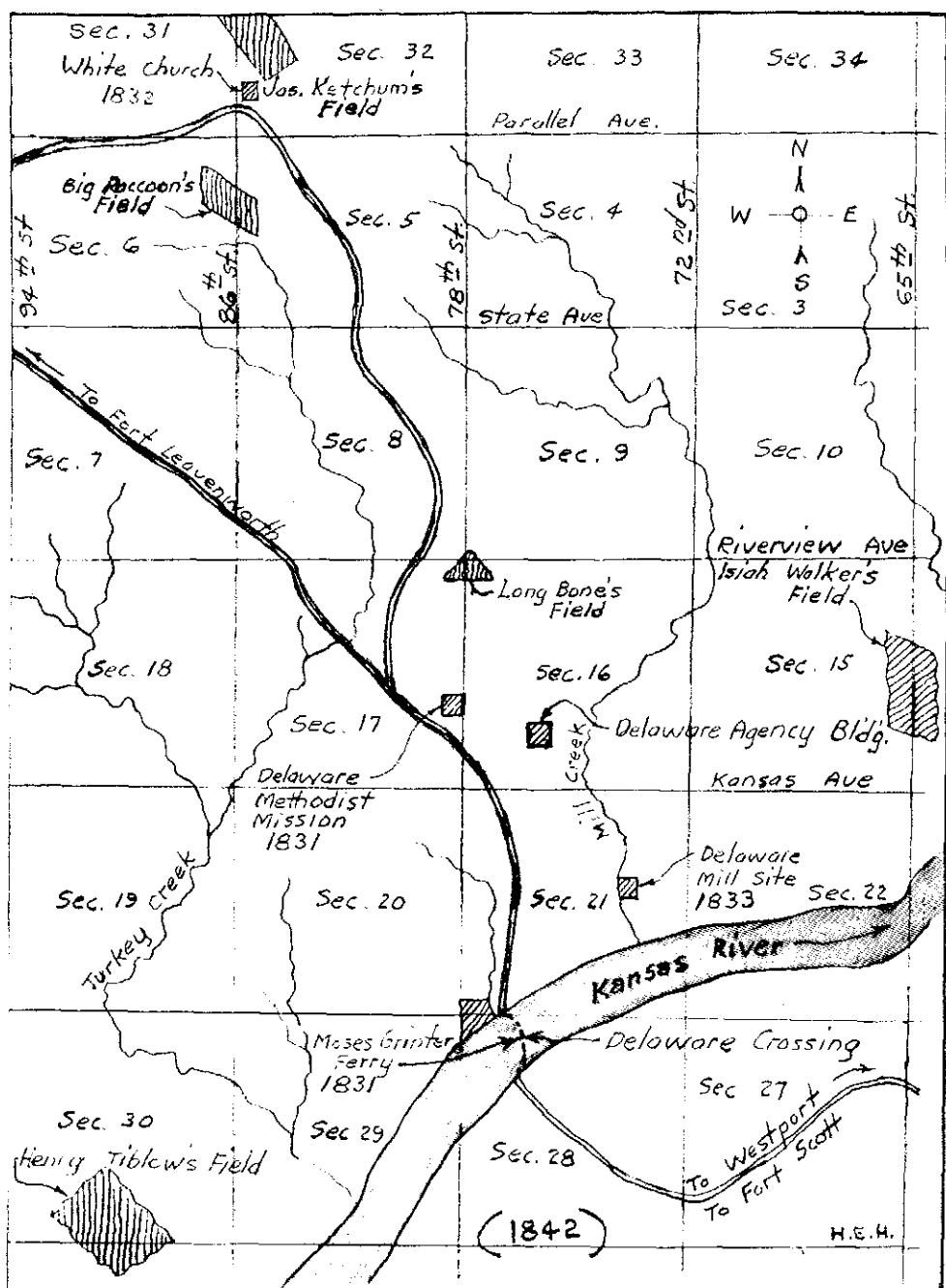
Arrival of Wyandotte Indians from Ohio. In 1843 the Wyandottes, who had been teased into ceding their Ohio lands to the government, came to Kansas, 700 strong, to occupy the lands along the eastern border of the territory, which they thought the Shawnees had sold to them. The

24. KHC, Vol. 11, P. 319.

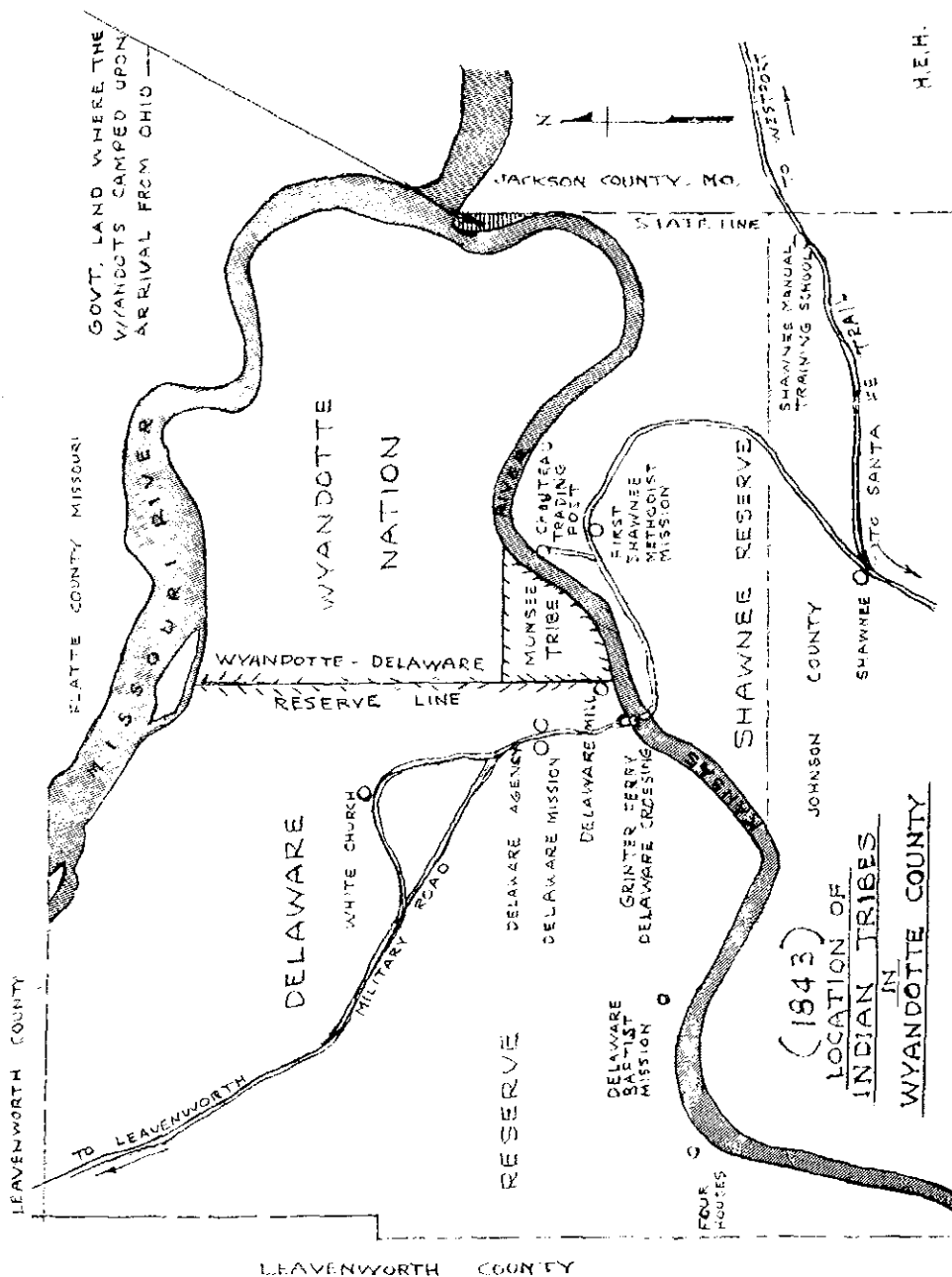
25. Harrington, p. 93.

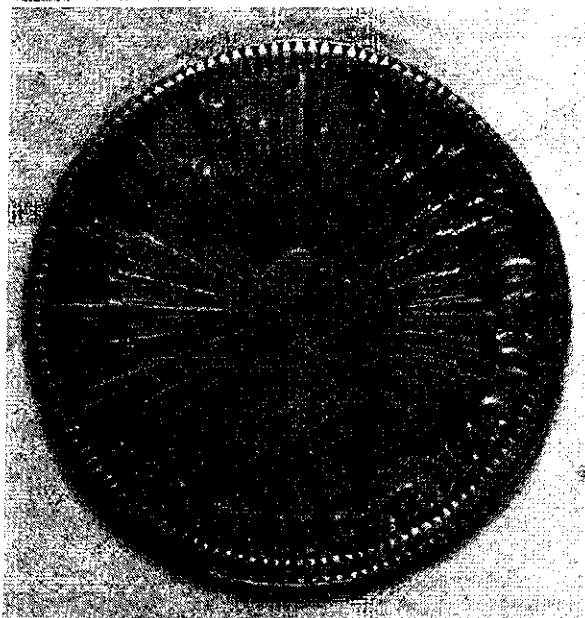
26. KHQ, Vol. 29, p. 352.

27. KHQ, Vol. 29, p. 352.



Map of portion of the Delaware Reserve in the vicinity of the Grinter Ferry or Delaware Crossing, showing the location of the old Military Road, as surveyed by the government in 1842. Present day street numbers and names have been added on this map for convenience in locating this old road.





COIN OF REPUBLICA MEXICANA

8 R.Do.	1843	R.M. 10 Ds.	20 Gs.
		8 Reales	
		10 Díneros	
		20 Gramos	

While grading the driveway in 1952 at the rear of Old Grinter House, we found this old Mexican coin. The coin, dated 1843, possibly was lost by one of the freighters passing through enroute from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico during the 1840's.

Shawnees repudiated the agreement, however, and the Wyandottes found themselves homeless and in a strange land.

The government, doubtless acting upon the suggestion made by Lewis and Clark in their 1804 report that this was a good place for a fort, had reserved the strip of land lying between the western boundary of Missouri and the Kansas river. Some of the Wyandottes secured homes in Westport, but most of them camped upon this government strip.

The Delawares, "nephews" to the Wyandottes, owned the land on the north side of the Kansas river and they came to the relief of their homeless "Uncles," sold them 36 sections of land, and threw in 3 others for good measure, all lying in the fork of the two rivers—the Kansas and the Missouri.

The Wyandottes at once began to move onto their new lands, the first home being occupied December 10, 1843.²⁸

1846

After the beginning of the Mexican war, government stores destined to New Mexico were required to be shipped from Fort Leavenworth. This was an inconvenient point for the freighters. The military road as it existed at that time from Fort Leavenworth ran down across the hills, striking the river at Moses Grinter's Ferry, a short distance above the present town of Muncie. The road thence lay south and west, keeping on the west side of Turkey Creek, to a point about Lenexa, Kansas, where it joined the main trail from Westport. It was probably thirty-five or forty miles from Leavenworth to the point of junction, and much of the road was rough and besides the Kansas river was often troublesome in the spring of the year.

The road from Kansas City on leaving Westport passed over a high ridge and was free from any stream of magnitude for at least eighty miles to the present site of Burlingame, Kansas.

It was clear to the minds of the freighters that if the government stores for the western trade could be disembarked from the Missouri river at Kansas City, it would be much cheaper for them to get out on the great highway, rather than starting from Fort Leavenworth.²⁹

It can be seen from the above information that Grinter's Ferry was created as a result of a GOVERNMENT ORDER, WHICH DIRECTED THE ROUTE OVER WHICH SUPPLIES WERE TO BE FREIGHTED TO THE SANTA FE TRAIL. This site became an early important settlement, where trading posts and some homes were built. When the government order ceased, and freighters adopted the higher ridge road which started at Westport Landing, and then onto the Santa Fe Trail, Grinter's Ferry and Delaware Crossing were soon abandoned by most of the traffic.

Francis Parkman and his friend Quincy Shaw set out on their journey through the American wilderness in the spring of 1846. They left St. Louis on the steamboat "Radnor," and reached Kansas in May, 1846. They journeyed to Westport and purchased equipment for their trip.

28. Harrington, p. 113.

29. KHC, Vol. 9, p. 559.

"A few hours ride brought us to the river Kansas. Traversing the woods that lined it, and plowing through the deep sand we encamped not far from the bank, at the Delaware Crossing. Our tent was erected for the first time on a meadow close to the woods, and the camp preparations being complete we began to think of supper.

"An old Delaware woman sat on the porch of a little log house. Close to the water was a very pretty half-breed girl engaged under her superintendence, in feeding a large flock of turkeys, that were fluttering and gobbling about the door. But no offers of money, or even, tobacco, could induce her to part with one of her favorites.

"So I took my rifle, to see if the woods or the river could furnish us anything. A multitude of quail were plaintively whistling in the meadows, but nothing appropriate to the rifle was to be seen. I contented myself with admiring the calm beauty of the sunset, for the river, eddying swiftly in deep purple shadows between the impending woods, formed a wild but tranquillizing scene.

"When I returned to the camp I found Shaw and an old Indian seated on the ground passing the peace pipe between them. As it grew dark and the voices of the whippoorwills succeeded the whistle of the quails, we removed our saddles to the tent to serve as pillows, and spread our blankets upon the ground.

"The river Kansas at this point forms the boundary line between the country of the Shawnees and that of the Delawares. We crossed it on the following day. It was a Sunday morning, warm, tranquil and bright, and a perfect stillness reigned over the rough enclosures and neglected fields of the Delawares, except for the ceaseless hum and chirruping of insects.

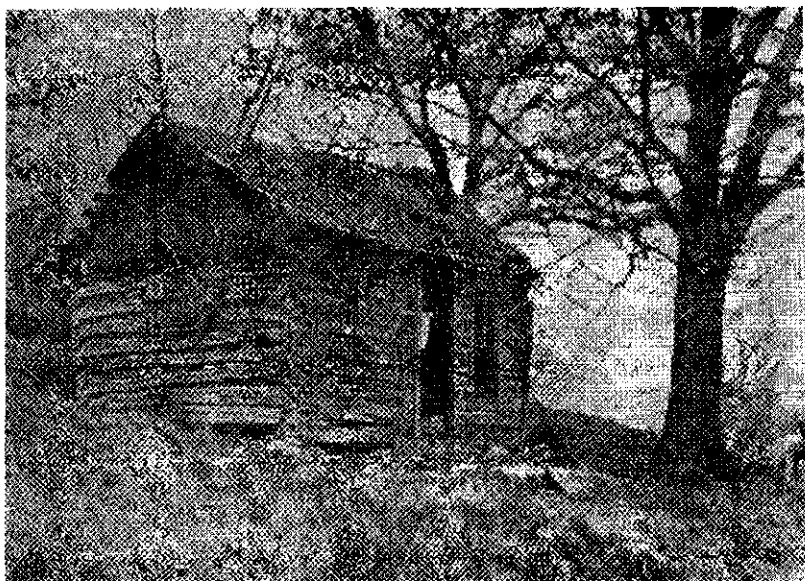
"Now and then an Indian rode past on his way to the meeting house, or through the dilapidated entrance of some shattered log house an old woman might be discerned enjoying all the luxury of idleness. There was no village bell, for the Delawares had none, and yet upon that forlorn and rude settlement was the same spirit of Sabbath repose and tranquillity as in some New England village among the mountains of New Hampshire or the Vermont woods.

"A military road led from this point to Fort Leavenworth and for miles the farms and cabins of the Delawares were scattered at short intervals on either hand. The little rude structures of logs erected usually on the borders of a tract of woods made a picturesque feature in the landscape.

"The woods were flushed with the red buds of the maple, there were frequent flowering shrubs unknown in the east, and the green swells of the prairies were thickly studded with blossoms.

"Encamping near a spring, by the side of a hill, we resumed our journey in the morning, and early in the afternoon were within a few miles of Fort Leavenworth."³⁰

30. Francis Parkman, *The Oregon Trail*, pp. 14-16. Francis Parkman was born in Boston, Mass., in 1823 and died in 1893. He was graduated from Harvard in 1844. He is rated as one of the great American historians. His book, *The Oregon Trail*, offers a medium of widespread recognition to this early settlement of Delaware crossing.



TYPICAL DELAWARE INDIAN LOG CABIN

1847

On July 4, 1847, Phillip Gooch Ferguson, who had just enlisted in the Army, was enroute from Westport, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth to report for duty. Crossing the Kansas river in flat-bottomed boats belonging to the Delawares, the party marched through the rough, hilly country to a point four or five miles from Fort Leavenworth. The "Kaw" had seemed a clear beautiful stream to them. Frequently along the road had been squaws with whiskey to sell.³¹

31. KHQ, Vol. 8, p. 135.

1849

From the New York *Daily Tribune* supplement, July 6, 1849:

Council Grove, Indian Territory.
June 9, 1849.

"I left Fort Leavenworth on the 16th, of May, with the troops destined for Santa Fe, New Mexico, which consisted of the following corps: Four companies of the Third Infantry, two of the Second Artillery, with 12 pound mountain howitzers, and K Company of the Second Dragoons.

"I have already stated the time we left the Fort, but did not mention our delay on the Kansas river up to the first of June, awaiting the arrival of General Brook, who we afterwards learned in consequence of the death of General Worth was ordered elsewhere.

"The grass is very good and moist from the immense rain that has fallen this spring, and all the streams are high.

"The Cholera carried off a great number of soldiers and emigrants at the Fort and other points along the river. The Indians have all left the road at every settlement contiguous to the roadside on account of Cholera.

"I noticed at the Kansas river among the Delawares they had all run off and left their houses and gardens. There were fresh graves along the roadsides. We buried five at Fort Leavenworth."³²

(Note: The grave of Thomas Elliott about ¼ miles east of Old Grinter House here at the ferry crossing on the hill, states that Elliott died May 30, 1849—this would be during the time this corps of troops was waiting here at the river.)

No definite information has been found to date regarding the identity of Thomas Elliott. There was a "Cholera Plague" in this area during 1849, and many of the Indians and settlers died. Elliott may have been one of the "Forty Niners" passing through. There is some evidence that he may have been one of the early settlers here at Delaware Crossing, as the name Elliot appears in the Delaware Indian Trading Post ledger book used by Moses Griuter in his transactions with the tribe here. There is posted in the ledger some merchandise purchased by Elliott's daughter, described as Jim Connor's wife's daughter.

There is listed in the book, "Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School," page 101, an account given of some of the students who attended during the year 1857. The name James Elliott appears in this list. Several Delawares attended this school each year.

There is also an account of a Sebilla Elliott, one of the Munsee tribe, who died here at age of ninety-one.³³

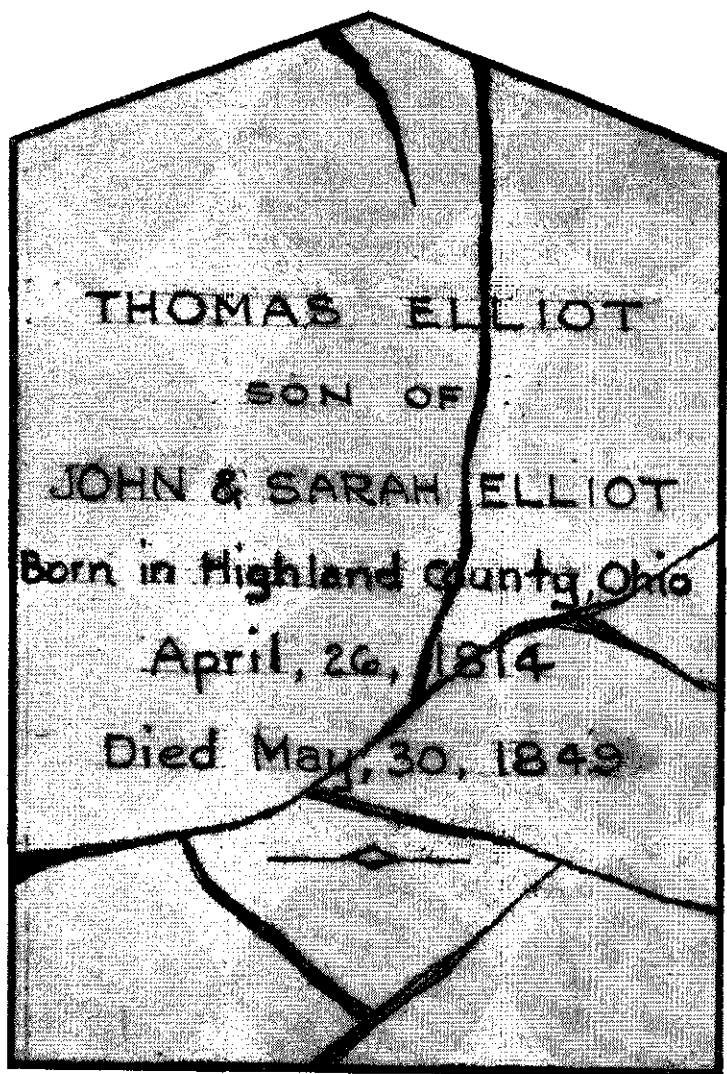
Private Percival G. Lowe joined the Army in Boston, Mass., on October 16, 1849. He traveled westward to St. Louis, Mo., and with a group of recruits marched across the state of Missouri, enroute to Fort Leavenworth. This troop left Westport, Mo., on the morning of Dec. 24, 1849 (Christmas Eve), and crossed the Kaw river here. He wrote:

"At Grinter's Ferry crossing of the Kaw river, the old Ferryman and his wife lived near the river bank. He was an old soldier and "fond of talking," and while we waited until all caught up, he explained that the Military Road that we had come into between the ferry and Westport, ran south to Fort Scott, about 100 miles and thence to Fort Gibson and south, and after crossing the ferry the road ran north and west 22 miles to Fort Leavenworth.

"We crossed the ferry towards evening and Mr. Mundy (Government Blacksmith for the Delaware Tribe) furnished us a good supper. And what a managing housekeeper Mrs. Mundy must have been. Seventy-five hungry men were furnished a supper they could never forget, and not one failed to have plenty. To this day I remember how delicious the biscuits were, and then we had honey with them, and the venison, ham and coffee. Just think of it. A lot of rough fellows meeting with such a feast. I felt sorry for Mrs. Mundy but, there seemed no end to her supplies.

32. KHQ. Vol. 7, p. 204.

33. KHC. Vol. 11, p. 322.



Located in the pasture about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Old Grinter House on a beautiful bluff overlooking the Kansas river is a lonely grave almost completely hidden from view by the tall grass grown up around and into the cracks of the broken stone. The tombstone is of the flat slab type about two feet wide and four feet long and about one inch in thickness, lying in a horizontal position over the grave. The type of stone of which the slab is made is not native to this area, and must have been imported. The lettering is expertly done and still clearly legible. It is the only known grave on this site, and one of the oldest graves in the area. Over the many years the cattle trampling and grazing have badly broken it as shown.

(Issac Mundy and his wife were born in Virginia and married there. He was a great hunter and accidentally shot himself, and was buried with Masonic honors at White Church in Wyandotte county, Kansas, Feb. 27, 1858. At the request of the Delaware Indians he was buried at the foot of the grave of Chief Ketchum.)

"And now on this beautiful Christmas day about 8 o'clock in the morning we left the ferry, our kind host and his family, and on our last days march, twenty two miles to Fort Leavenworth. Up over the Wyandotte hills, passed a few Indian cabins, out upon the prairie on the Military Road; and except that it was sloppy, caused by the melting snow, marching was good.

"We had been cautioned not to stroll ahead, as we had heretofore been permitted to do, but to keep near together so as to march into the garrison in good order. We were pointed out the lay of the country, the location of the Indian tribes, the Shawnees south of the Kaw where we crossed—the Wyandottes in the forks of the Kaw and the Missouri the Delawares west of the Wyandottes and the little band of Munsees just below the fort where is now Mount Muncie Cemetery and the Soldiers Home."³⁴

1850

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Lela Barnes,
Treasurer, Kansas State Historical Society.
Topeka, Kansas

July 14, 1950

My Dear Mrs. Barnes:

Your letter of June 13th, 1950, to the Post Office Department regarding the establishment of the first post office in Kansas outside of those at the early forts, has been referred to the National Archives.

According to the records of the Post Office Department now in our custody, the earliest post office established after those at Fort Scott and Fort Leavenworth was Delaware. It was established on Sep. 10th, 1850 in Nebraska Territory (later Kansas Territory), and the name changed to Secondine on Feb. 1, 1856. The office was discontinued on April 14th, 1859.

Star Mail Route No. 8909 let on April 29th, 1854 indicates that Delaware was located 16 miles from Kansas, and 24 miles from Fort Leavenworth.

34. Percival G. Lowe, *Five Years A Dragoon*, pp. 15-17.

This route served the following post offices:

From: Independence, Jackson County, Mo.

via Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

Kansas, Jackson County, Mo.

Delaware, Indian Country, Nebraska Territory

Fort Leavenworth

Weston, Platte County, Mo.

Dekalb, Buchanan County, Mo.

Sparta, Buchanan County, Mo.

To: St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Mo.

Very truly yours,

Forrest R. Holdcamper

For the Chief Archivist

Industrial Records Branch.³⁵

1853

In addition to the military posts of Fort Scott, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth there were in 1853 a few trading posts in what had begun to be called Kansas.

Elm and Council Grove each had blacksmith shops and trading posts, with a few white families, and Delaware post office, ten miles above the mouth of the Kaw river, had a few white settlers.³⁶

1854

The last Indian reservation to be laid out in Kansas was the Munsee, a tiny sub-division of the Delawares, provided for by one of the Many-penny treaties of 1854. It consisted of four sections of land near the city of Leavenworth, and is now the site of the Old Soldiers' Home and of Mount Muncie Cemetery.

The Munsees lived at "Shekomeko" (as the new settlement or Moravian Mission was called) for only four years (1854-1858); then sold the reserve; confederated with the Swan Creek Chippewas who came to Kansas in October, 1839; and moved as did their missionaries to present Franklin county. The Munsee Moravian Mission, which began in (or was transferred from Canada to) Kansas in 1837 continued in operation till 1905.³⁷

In 1837 the Munsees lived near the town of Muncie, Kansas. This land was owned by the Wyandottes who forced them to move to the reservation about three miles below present Leavenworth.

In an article appearing in the New York *Tribune*, June 28, 1854, this spot is described as follows:

"Delaware a post office, is on the Kansas river, ten miles from its mouth: it contains two or three trading posts, a blacksmith shop. The post office was established in 1850, James Findley being appointed post-master, and he still holds the office. The Kansas river is here some two hundred yards wide over which is a ferry."

35. Original of this letter is on file in the records of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

36. Hazelrigg, *History of Kansas*, p. 40.

37. KHC. Vol. 8, p. 86.

James Findley was an Indian Trader who kept a variety store. He was one of the delegates who helped form the "Provisional Government" in 1854. In 1858 he was a resident of Westport.

Isaac Mundy, the blacksmith, also came from Delaware Crossing as a delegate to the convention which made the "Provisional Government." He was one of the Judges at the election on Jan. 4, 1858, and testified at the Legislative Investigation Committee hearing that he had resided at Delaware Crossing about 13 years.³⁸

1855

"Having a day of leisure, and finding 'Emma Harmon' at our levee last Monday morning advertised for Kansas City, Mo. We jumped aboard as she was leaving her moorings at 8 o'clock in the morning, and in a moment after found ourselves, with several friends, gliding at a rapid rate down the Kansas river. The steamer rounded to about eight miles below Lawrence and tied up to a tree, while the crew loaded on from shore some ten cords of wood, which the Delaware Indians had cut and piled up there for sale.

"We found both banks of the river densely wooded, presenting a lovely appearance. Further on, some forty miles below here is an Indian Village, known as Delaware. It is a commanding position and when Yankee enterprise shall be able to gain a foothold, and commence improvements we may expect to see it more frequently alluded to in our public journals."³⁹

1856

Delaware Nation,
Sept. 3, 1856.

Colonel Cooke
Command of U.S. Troops
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

We ask your immediate protection, as we have been invaded, and our stock taken by force, and our men taken as prisoners, and they threatened to lay our houses in ashes.

We wish an answer immediately from you to know whether you will protect us or whether we will have to protect ourselves, for we have had a dispatch from headquarters to remain neutral but, we cannot do so, if we are not protected.

Yours respectfully, from the
Chief of the Nation
Capt. Sarcoxie of
Delaware Nation.⁴⁰

38. KHC, Vol. 4, p. 360; W. E. Connelley, *William Walker and the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory*, p. 34.

39. KHC, Vol. 8, p. 399, quoting the *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence, June 2, 1855.

40. KHC, Vol. 4, p. 484.

1857

In 1857 a regular stage line was maintained between Fort Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Fort Smith. The Kansas river was crossed at Grinter's ferry.

The erection of Grinter House was started in 1857.

This old house overlooking the Kansas river was built of brick which was baked on this farm and of lumber hauled by oxen from the sawmill at Fort Leavenworth. The main structural members, such as floor joists and roof rafters, are made of walnut and the finish lumber on the interior, that makes up the window and door woodwork, is of pine. The floors are of linden wood, which was found in this area in the early days. Grinter House is the oldest house now standing in Wyandotte county (1963). It is one of the oldest houses in Kansas which stands as it was built without alterations and on its original site.

1859

"January 2, 1859: The Delawares dwell here in rude huts and live a life of degradation. The government gives them a \$100 each per year, enough to keep them drunk nearly all of the time. Many of them were just returning from a New Year's spree as we passed along. They dress in many colors and ride small ponies of peculiar breed, which are highly valued for their good disposition and great endurance.

"In the Kaw bottom, a soil of unrivaled fertility, the grass is from four to six feet high and the narrow road runs through it like a path through a field of standing rye. The Kaw or Kansas river, is a somber, dismal looking stream swift and treacherous overhung with savage growths on its precipitous shores. It is crossed by a swing ferry, a queer contrivance, in which the river furnishes the motive power."⁴¹

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Eastern office
Division of Design and Construction
120 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

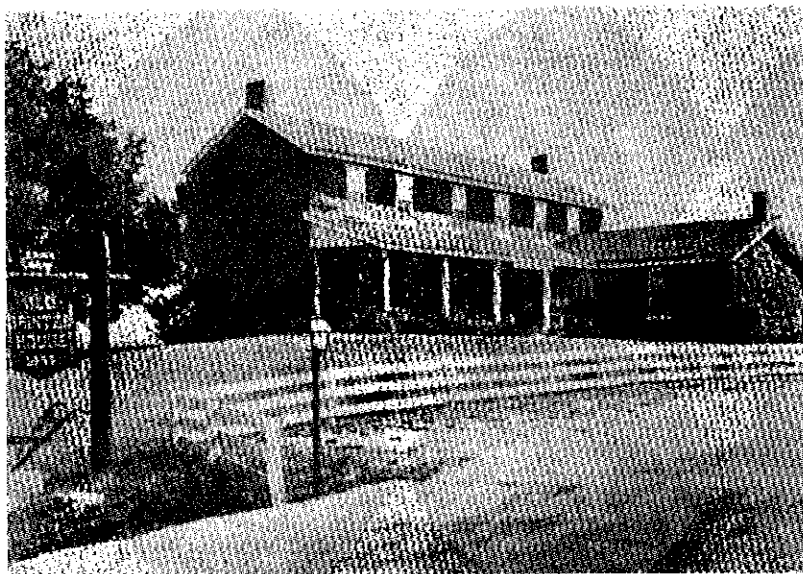
July 22, 1958

Mrs. Bernice Hanson
1420 South Seventy-eighth Street
Muncie, Kansas.
Dear Mrs. Hanson:

I am writing you in regard to the Moses Grinter House which has recently been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Enclosed you will find two sheets of information explaining the work of the Survey which is administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. We prepared data sheets and photographs



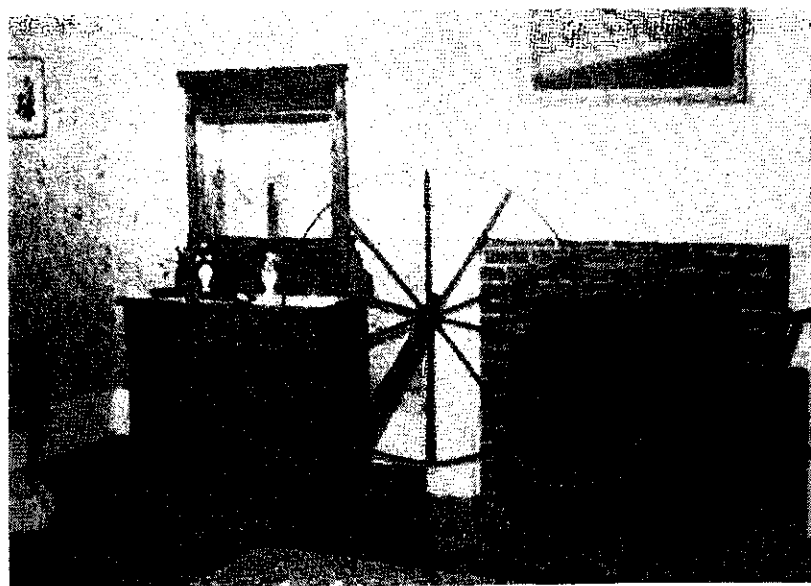
OLD GRINTER HOUSE
Front or south elevation facing the river.



OLD GRINTER HOUSE
Rear or north elevation, entrance to driveway.



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRWAY



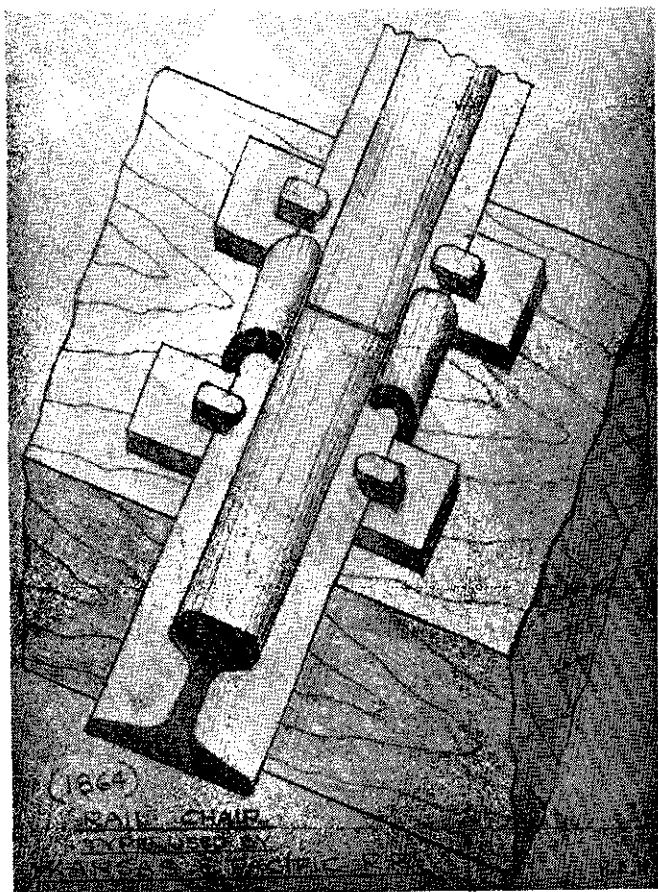
EAST BEDROOM
Second floor



DINING ROOM
First floor west



KITCHEN
First floor north



IRON RAIL CHAIR NOW ON EXHIBIT IN THE
WYANDOTTE COUNTY MUSEUM

which will be filed in the Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. We thank you for your kind assistance in this project and wish to compliment you in your preservation work.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. James P. Noffsinger, Architect

Delaware Agency,
June 3, 1859

Hon: S. Medary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas.
Lecompton, K. T.

Sir:

Having a large sum of money to carry from Leavenworth City to the Delaware Agency, and then in behalf of the government to pay to the Delaware Indians, and owing to the great danger in the transportation of said money, and the many threats that have been made by the whites, and especially traders living around and adjacent to the Delaware reservation, I desire an escort of government troops to aid me in the transportation of the money, and in the protection of the Indians during the payment, as provided by the treaty of May 10th, 1854, with said Delawares.

Thomas B. Sykes,
U.S. Special Agent
For the Delaware Indians.

Executive Office

Lecompton, K.T.
June 4, 1859

Fort Leavenworth:
Commandant:

Please furnish, Thomas B. Sykes Esq. Special Delaware Agent, with sufficient body of troops to protect government funds while being transported from Leavenworth to the Delaware Agency and being paid out to the Indians. Mr. Sykes will desire the troops to be placed at his disposal on Monday next, June 6th.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
S. Medary.

To Cap't. A. Elzey, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth.⁴²

1860

DELAWARE INDIAN TRADING POST ACCOUNT BOOK

By order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Moses R. Grinter was authorized to open the Delaware trading post in April, 1855. The post was closed Oct. 24, 1860.

The trade territory was quite large. Many Indians who traded here came from as far as Lawrence and Leavenworth.

The three illustrations following are copies of the original account book pages. The third, shows the names of Delawares and amounts they

42. KHC. Vol. 5, p. 507.

owed Moses Grinter for purchases made at the trading post. When the post was closed on October 24, 1860, this total amount was \$14,134.14.

The original Delaware Indian trading post accounts are now on exhibit in the Wyandotte County Historical Museum. The volume was donated to the Historical Society by Anna Stevens, a great granddaughter of Moses Grinter.

1864

November 28, 1864, the Kansas Pacific R.R. ran its first excursion train going from Wyandotte to Lawrence, Kansas.⁴³

The Kansas Pacific R.R. tracks were located across the front field here, about 100 yards south of Grinter House. Depressions in the ground are still visible (1963) where the tracks were laid. While discing in this location we turned up an old Iron Rail Chair, that was evidently laid on the original track. Curious for information regarding this Iron Chair, we wrote to headquarters of the Union Pacific R.R. at Omaha, Nebraska, which maintains a very fine railroad museum. Printed here is the reply to our inquiry.

Mr. Harry E. Hanson
Old Grinter House
1420 South 78th Street
Muncie, Kansas
Dear Mr. Hanson:

Reference your letter of July 10, 1963, advising that you had found an "Iron Rail Plate" in a field adjacent to the Union Pacific tracks near Muncie, Kansas, and enclosing sketch illustrating details of the tie plate.

You have undoubtedly found one of the original chairs with which the Kansas Pacific was laid. These chairs with their turned-up edges served as the rail joint, there being no connecting bar or fish plate to join the two rails. The spike holes in the chairs coincided with slots in the base of the rail ends. Thus, when the two rail ends were placed in this chair and spiked through the chair and through the slot in the rail base, the joint was sufficiently firmly anchored to take care of the then existing locomotive and loads.

I am enclosing for your information Drawing CE 80902 covering the 56lb. rail and rail chairs which were used between Omaha and Promontory Point, Utah, and are similar to the ones used on the Kansas Pacific west of Kansas City.

My congratulations for your historic find.

Yours very truly,
J. A. Bunjer, Chief Engineer

1864

Martha Grinter Kirby (daughter of Moses Grinter) was born in 1857 and died in 1930. In an interview with Lincoln Phifer of the *Kansas City Star*, on December 27, 1929, Mrs. Kirby told of a tragic event which

43. KHC, Vol. 12, p. 424.

Before me John D. Sykes with Indian agents this
the 29th day of January A.D. 1861. Personally
appeared ~~John D. Sykes~~ ^{John D. Sykes}, who being of legal
sound mind and age, that he has
been trading with the Delaware Indians
since the 20th day of April 1855 that he is
connected with the said tribe by having
married a Delaware Woman in the year
A.D. 1839, and by having been one of
them ever since that a short time
before he commenced trading with the
said tribe, as a merchant all the lands
traded were driven out of the Delaware Country
by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
this Hon. Gen. Mansfield, that he purch-
ased a stock of goods and commenced
trading with them at the request of the
Chiefs and head men of said tribe
and by and with the consent of the Hon. Secy
for the said tribe D. H. Robinson Esq. and that
he continued to trade with them up to the 24
day of October A.D. 1860, the date up to which
the foregoing books are made up to, that
it was at the request of the Indians that
he give them credit, and on various occasions
the Chiefs and head men of said tribe have
told him they would see that their people
would pay him all they owed, yet though
often demanded according to the accounts as shown
by the foregoing books there remains due the
amount of ~~Four hundred and one~~ ^{Four hundred and one}
hundred and thirty four dollars and
thirteen cents. Which accounts to the
best of my knowledge and belief are
correct and true.

In Witness Whereof he has hereto signed his
name the Day and year above written
all at Greater

Quorum to and subscribed before me this 29th
day of January A.D. 1861

Charles Sykes

I certify on this that I have carefully
examined the foregoing accounts
as this book compared with the accounts
from which they are taken, and finding
that the amounts set opposite the names
of the several Indians, named in the fore-
going abstract, to be due by them, and I
further certify that I have made this in-
spection under instructions from the
Indian of Aug 15- A.D. 1860

Done at office W & Belknap
Agers at this 24 day of January A.D. 1861

Thos. W. Belknap

W & Belknap for the
Quartermaster General

The Delaware Indians

By W R Hunter Dr

To the following amounts as shown by
 List of due by the individuals of this tribe
 in the sums set opposite to their respective names

Ah lo pah Kemow	64 95
Ah how ge now	35 80
Ah kah le ma le mah	64 53
Ah le ma we mah	34 29
Ah Kwa sto	107 88
Ah no a tuu diet	22 88
Ah kah le ma le mah	42 88
Ah le ma Kwa now	87 93
Ah le ma O Kwa	20 00
Ah Kwa pe Tas	156 75
Ah le now	65 01
Ah Kah ta le mah	19 06
Ah lo co ha heud	12 47
Ah le ma	73 75
Ah le ma	31 01
Ah Kah he ta le mah	41 50
Armstrong Charles	7 10
Ah how ge now	22 04
Ah lo pah Kemow	1 25
Armstrong Geo	62 37
Ah pe now	16 23
Armstrong Karamah	6 80
Armstrong Nancy Sister 3 rd	15 65
Antiaie	22 75
Ah Sa pe now	19 75
Armstrong Henry	8 80
Arerett Solomon	0 50
Ah pah che be a la Kwa	5 00

Amount shown

1092 11

took place at the Ferry landing here owned and operated by her father:

"I remember we had working for us on the ferry, a hired man by the name of Silas Fuqua. One day a steamboat appeared on the river, going from the town of Quindaro to Lawrence or Topeka. Our hired man climbed a pole to let down the cable of the ferry that the boat might pass. Someone cut the cable and he fell against the bluff and was killed. Everyone thought it was done on purpose because of the civil war days. Many thought the deed was the result of wartime feelings which were simmering then."

While Grinter House had been erected four years before the start of the Civil War and there were numerous accounts of border troubles and skirmishes south of the river at nearby settlements, no records are found of any warfare at this site on the north side of the river. The difficulties of crossing the river and the nearness of Fort Leavenworth (22 miles north) may have accounted for this situation. Extensive use of the ferry was made at this time in the transportation of troops and supplies from Fort Leavenworth for the Battle of Westport, and the cable cutting incident referred to by Martha Kirby, could have been an act of war.

1867

Removal of the Delawares to Oklahoma Territory.

J. G. Pratt, the Government Indian Agent, transferred the tribe in 1867 to a new location in Indian Territory, and with a few exceptions, where there had been intermarriages with the whites, none of them remained in Wyandotte county.

The Delawares had lived in Kansas thirty-seven years.⁴⁴

The principal men or ruling chiefs, among the Delawares during their stay in Kansas, as shown by their treaties with the government were:

Ah-lah-a-chick or James Connor

Capt. John Connor, head chief in 1860

Kork-Ke-to-wha, John Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle band

Kock-kockquas, Capt. Ketchum

Na-Ko-mund, Capt. Anderson

Ne-con-ne-con, Chief of the Wolf band

Ne-she-pa-na-cumin, Charles Journeycake

Andrew Miller

Pendoxey, George Bioller

Quar-cor-now-ha, James Secondyne (Secondine)

Rock-a-to-wha, Chief of the Turkey band

Henry Tiblow, the interpreter

Na-ko-mund had a village near Edwardsville.

Secondyne had a village at the Grinter ferry or Delaware Crossing.⁴⁵

44. Harrington, p. 32.

45. Harrington, p. 33.

1869

- United States Indian Agents for the Delaware tribe, 1825-1869.⁴⁶
- 1825 Richard Graham—Agent
James Connor—Interpreter
 - 1830 Geo. Vashon—Agent
James Connor—Interpreter
J. Pool—Gunsmith
 - 1832—Richard Cummins—Agent
James Connor—Interpreter
Baptiste Peoria—Interpreter
J. Pool—Gunsmith
B. Lawhead—Blacksmith
 - 1835 Richard Cummins—Agent
William Barnes—Miller
Henry Remick—Teacher
 - 1838—Richard Cummins—Agent
Henry Tiblow—Interpreter
 - 1840 Richard Cummins—Agent
J. D. Blanchard—Teacher
Miss Sylvia Case—Teacher
 - 1856—B. F. Robinson—Agent
Isaac Mundy—Blacksmith
Henry Tiblow—Interpreter
 - 1859—Thomas B. Sykes—Agent
Henry Tiblow—Interpreter
Samuel Priestly—Blacksmith
William Corley—Miller
 - 1865—Fielding Johnson—Agent
William Bradshaw—Miller & Sawyer
Robert Lundy—Measurer of Timber
Isaac Journeycake—Interpreter
Thomas Williams—Blacksmith
 - 1869—John G. Pratt—Agent
Isaac Journeycake—Interpreter
Thomas Williams—Blacksmith
L. A. Menager—Clerk

IN CONCLUSION

It appears "Grinter Place" has much to offer in illustrating and commemorating the history of this community, the state and the government. Seldom is there found in a single location, so many HISTORIC FIRSTS as are recorded here.

This is a site and a building worthy of recognition and preservation

The Author

46. KHC. Vol. 16, p. 723

ADDENDUM TO
MOSES GRINTER HOUSE
1420 S. Seventy-eighth Street
Muncie
Wyandotte County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-17

HABS
KANS,
105-MUNC,
1-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20001